## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- VIRGINIUS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway.-HENRIETTE-A LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Liberty Boys OF BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Flying Dutchman-Ruth Oakley—Bears, Bea Lion and Other Curiosities.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.-LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.-BILLY PATTERSON.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-BONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Songs,

New York, Monday, April 15, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The New York Herald-Edition for

Europe. The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. McAulay, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to-morro on, at a quarter-past one and at half-past five afternoon, at a quarter-periodick, to go by railroad.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD WILL be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

## The News.

The news from Washington this morning is highly important. The President, and the Commissioners appointed by the Virginia State Convention to ascertain from Mr. Lincoln personally his policy in regard to the seceded States, had a formal interview on Saturday at the White House. The President referred the Commissioners to his inaugural address for an exposition of his policy, and stated that he did not intend to invade any State or community, but at the same time as sured the Commissioners that if the secessionists had made war for the purpose of driving the government from the possession of its property, he should not only do his utmost to hold all the forts now in possession of the government, but would speedily proceed to retake those already seized, and, in any event, to the best of his ability, repel force by force.

In accordance with these views, the President will to-day issue his proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand men to take the field forthwith. The document is printed in our columns this morning. The quota of troops required from the State of New York is thirteen thousand. The President announces that the first duty of the troops will be to retake the forts and repossess the public property seized by the secessionists.

The proclamation also convenes Congress in extraordinary session, to meet on the Fourth of July next.

The administration are making active preparathe defence of the federal capital

The six steam sloops of war authorized by the last Congress will be put under contract without

As announced in yesterday's HERALD, Fort Sum ter was on Saturday surrendered to the revolutionists. Major Anderson and his comrades, after a gallant struggle of some thirty hours' duration. in which he sustained a heavy and continuous fire from the batteries of the secessionists, that not only greatly damaged the fort, but also set on fire the wooden structures, struck his flag. A pile of cartridges exploded in the fort yester-

day, killing two men and wounding four others.

Major Anderson and his command were to sail from Charleston at eleven o'clock last evening. on board the steamer Isabel, for New York. The gallant Major will no doubt receive a magnificent reception on his arrival in this city.

Advices from Albany state that Governor Morgan will to-morrow issue a call for twenty-five thousand men for the assistance of the federal government.

A private letter from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to a prominent citizen of New York, states that he can have one hundred thousand Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty-eight hours if required.

Nothing new in a military point of view has transpired, our military men accepting yesterday as a day of rest. The offices were all closed, and Governor's Island was in a perfect state of tranquillity, looking green and fresh in its spring dress. soldiers were sauntering about, amusing themselves in various ways, or else standing groups, speaking of the future, and of what for tune, good or bad, it might bring them. The force is being greatly increased by the reception of recruits, and will soon be able to furnish a fresh supply of men in case of necessity. The commanding cer had received no orders as to the disposition of the soldiers. Some order may come soon, however, if the rumor proves true that the steamers Vanderbilt and Philadelphia have been chartered by the government.

The steamship De Soto, Captain Johnson, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Havana dates are to the 9th. There is no news.

General Cushman, United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation, is about to return home. The bark Zingaretta arrived at this port yester day with Rio Janeiro advices to February 24 The sales of coffee since the departure of the last steamer, were about 112,000 bags. The quotations were for washed, 6||500 a 7||500; superior, 6||200 a 6||400; first good, 6||000 a 6||100; first ordinary, 4||700 a 5||800; second do. 4||700 a 5||600. Exchange on London 26d. Freights to the United States nominal; to London and Liverpool 44s. & 55s.; to the channel, &c., 60s. a 65s.

The Havana papers give the following items of Mexican news, taken from El Heraldo, of the capital:-General Ortega and Senor Prieto had re-

placed by General Uraga. The election of Juarez to the Presidency is not definitely known. Ortega follows him closely. Don Angel Iturbide (a memo rable name) goes to Berlin as Secretary of Legation The forces of Lozada and Mejia, in the Sierra, have been completely destroyed, the former at Alica on the 13th ult., and the latter at Guayabitas on the 2d ult., by General Doblado. The action at Alica was extremely desperate and bloody. A correspondent of the Estafette, writing from Tepic, in the State of Xalisco, says a body of a hundred and fifty filibusters landed at Cape San Lucas on February 2, since which time they have been joined by many more, swelling their numbers to about four hundred. On the 15th of the same month a Mexican vessel left Mazatlan, with three hundred men and three small pieces of artillery under Colonel Cota, with the intention of operating against them. The expected difficulty with ain is in a fair way of being amicably adjusted. The sales of cotton on Saturday were confined to some 500 a 600 bales, in lots, closing tamely at 12%c. for middling uplands. The market for breadstuffs was less active, while prices were without change of importance Pork was quiet and prices unchanged. There was very

The Appeal to Arms-President Lincoln's

The most important and momentous manifesto that has ever emanated from our federal executive government is the reply of President Lincoln to the Virginia Commissioners touching the policy he "intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States." The policy thus disclosed comprehends the submission or subjugation to the government at Washington of "all the States which claim to have secoded, although Mr. Lincoln qualifies it to a merely

defensive and limited system of operations. He will use the power confided in him "to hold, occupy and possess property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports," in the seceded as in the States still attached to our Union. In his inaugural this declaration was intended to apply to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the government when it came into his hands; but he emphatically declares that, "if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess it, if I can, like places which had been seized before the government was devolved upon me; and, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force." Next, in consequence of the assault upon Fort Sumter, the suspension of the United States mail service in the seceded States is threatened, as justified, and possibly demanded, by the actual commencement of war against the govern-

Such is the ultimatum of our federal admin istration to the special commission of inquiry from the Virginia State Convention. Accord ingly, not only the recapture of Fort Sumter. but of the surrounding forts, becomes now the declared pursose of Mr. Lincoln, and, in the face of this declaration, his promise that he "will not attempt to collect the duties on imports by any armed invasion of any part of the country," except the landing of "a force deemed necessary to relieve some fort upon the border," practically, as a peace reservation. amounts to nothing. In their late war against Russia the hostile operations of England and France were limited to the waters and shores of the Black and Baltic seas; but it was as much a war for the reduction of the Czar to their terms as if the Allies had penetrated his territories to Moscow. So, now, the coast line military policy of Mr. Lincoln against "the States which claim to have seceded," means war, and, if followed up, is just as sure to involve the two sections in a general war as if he had declared his purpose to be the suppression of the Montgomery government by a hostile march upon that city.

On the other side, it is very evident that it is not the purpose of the seceded States to pause with the capture of Fort Sumter. They h formidable besieging army mustered and impatient of restraint in front of Fort Pickens. They have resolved upon its possession. Its occupation, on their part, is considered necessary to even a plausible appearance before the world of their liberation from the government at Washington. The attempt, therefore, will be made to reduce Fort Pickens as Sumter has been reduced, and thus between these two fortresses there may be scope and verge enough for all the naval forces of the United States and all the land forces of the Confederate States. for many months to come.

But has Mr. Lincoln the power to limit the points of this civil war which is upon us? Can a fire in a combustible city be limited to a few houses which it may be deemed necessary to burn down? We apprehend that our President's ultimatum to Virginia will speedily be followed by an ordinance of secession on the part of her State Convention, which, since the 20th of February, has been laboring to resist the disunion pressure upon it. We fear that the secession of Virginia will soon be followed by a similar movement on the part of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky, and we do not feel perfectly assured of the continued adhesion of Maryland to the United States. We fear that there is something more than empty bravado in the late speech of the Southern Secretary of War at Montgomery, promising the occupation of the city of Washington by the Confederate States authorities

very early in May. At all events, the reduction of Fort Sumter and this manifesto of President Lincoln are equivalent to a declaration of war on both sides between the Confederate and the United States. In a conflict of this sort there can be but two parties-a Northern and a Southern party-for all other parties will cease to exist. The political principles, organizations and issues which have divided our country and our people, in various shapes and forms, since the treaty of our independence with England, will all be very soon overwhelmed in the sweeping changes of a civil war. It would be folly now to argue what might, could, would or should have been done by Southern fire-eaters and Northern disorganizers in 1854, 1860, or by Mr. Buchanan, or by Mr. Lincoln, or by the late session of Congress. Civil war is upon us, and the questions which now supersede all others are. What are the consequences now before us? where is this war to end? and how and when? what is our duty under this warlike condition of things? and what are the movements and the conditions necessary to change this state of war to a state

of peace?
These questions will irresistibly impres themselves upon the mind of every thinking man, North and South. Farnestly laboring in behalf of peace, from the beginning of these sectional troubles down to this day, and signed their posts, and the former was to be re. | for the maintenance of the Union through | the ware against Napoleon.

mutual concessions, we do not even yet utterly lespair of arresting this civil war before it shall have passed beyond the reach of reason. in any event, the people of this metropolis owe it to themselves, to their material and political interests, to their social security and to the country at large, to make a solemn and imposing effort in behalf of peace. To this end we again call upon our fellow citizens of this sland, irrespective of creed or party, to meet ogether in an earnest consultation upon the ways and means of peace. The government at Washington and that at Montgomery, confronted with the horrors of civil war, may yet recoil from them.

The conservative city of New York, guiltless of any agency in precipitating upon the two sections of this great country this causeless and senseless appeal to arms, has the right, and has some power to speak to the North and the South in behalf of peace.

WHAT WAS THE FLEET DOING OFF FORT SUMTER!—A good many people are speculating upon the question why the fleet lying off Charleston did not assist Major Anderon during the fight on Friday and Saturday. We presume there must have been some potent reason for the non-interference of the naval force which is still undivulged. That aid from the ships was desperately needed by the gallant defender of Fort Sumter is certain; for at about ten o'clock on Saturday morning his position was most precarious: all the combustible portions of the fort were on fire, the red hot shot from Fort Moultrie having set the barracks in a blaze; the piles of loaded shell which he had prepared for use were exploding rapidly from the intense heat, and they could not be removed quick enough to prevent the disaster; five men out of his small force were wounded, and the remainder of his command were exhausted from their work at the guns, or were half suffocated from the smoke of the burning buildings. In this emergency Anderson displayed his flag at half masta signal of distress, and a call for aid from the fleet; but he was neither reinforced from that quarter, nor was a shot fired from the ships at the assailing batteries, and at one o'clock, having no longer the means of resistance, he was compelled to surrender. Of course the reason for this conduct on the part of the war vessels remains as yet unexplained; but it is probable that the tugboats, which accompanied them for the purpose of conveying supplies to Fort Sumter, were scattered by the gale which prevailed, and had not then reached the port of Charleston. An attempt to reinforce the fort by small boats would have been madness under the circumstances, and thus we may arrive at some conclusion regarding the con-interference of the ships.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE INTERESTS OF THE CTTY.-The Albany Legislature, after a long career of damaging assaults upon this unfortunate metropolis, have at last done something of an ameliorative character for New York. We allude to the recent passage of the Contract bill, which deprives the Common Council of the authority to confirm or reject contracts, and thus cuts off the richest resources of corruption from that body. It is unnecessary just now to recapitulate all the rascality which the possession of this privilege gave rise to in the Corporation. The taxpayers have good reason to rejoice that it is abolished. The revision of the assessments by the Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and corder is another wholesome feature in this

In its last hours the Legislature has also passed and the Governor has signed the bill appointing a commission of citizens to amend the charter, with an additional clause providing that the present heads of departments shall not be removed until after the adjournment of the next Legislature, except charges of malfeasance preferred against them. This bill secures the city the services of at least one upright and efficient officer-Street Commissioner Smith-whose management of his department has been worthy of all praise, and entitles him to the gratitude of the whole community. The duty devolving upon the gentlemen appointed to the Charter Commission is a very grave and important one, and we hope that they will prove equal to the task. and give us such a charter as will guarantee the metropolis in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges which have been so long denied

NOBODY KILLED AT CHARLESTON.-A great deal of surprise is manifested in all quarters at the fact that no one was killed on either side during thirty hours' bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the surprise is all the greater because it is alleged that the firing from all the batteries was excellent from the beginning to the end of the conflict. The guns on Fort Sumter were splendidly fought by Anderson's men, and yet t does not appear that any of the Confederate troops were killed, and only a few were wounded. But this can only be accounted for by the superior skill and science with which the batteries were constructed by the accomplished officers of engineers who erected them. The defences at Fort Moultrie. Cummings Point, Morris Island, and the iron battery, were constructed with the intention that the artillerists should not be killed at their guns, and it appears that they accomplished this purpose. The experience acquired in modern warfare, especially in the Crimea, has rendered the effective working of batteries comparatively safe, by the substitution of earthworks, sand bags and iron for the stone stockade and other defences formerly adopted. It is therefore to science that we must attribute the bloodless character of this terrific bombardment, and not to want of skill in the use of the guns. The impregnability of the defences round Charleston harbor only shows what protection such class of batteries could afford in case of an invasion by a foreign Power, so that, if no other good has come of the assault on Fort Sumter, it has at least given us practical lesson in the efficiency of coast de-

The fact that no life was lost in the thirty hours' heavy firing at Charleston, however, need hardly excite much astonishment when we remember the results of the battle of New Orleans, when, notwithstanding the terrible slaughter of the British troops, who were exnosed to the fire of Jackson's men, ensconced sehind their cotton bale defences—a slaughter n which the English General Pakenham was included—only seven men were killed on the American side, although they were opposed by skilled troops who had learned experience in

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.-There can be no etter evidence of the extent to which the public mind is fevered by the events now trans, ing at Charleston, than the effect which they have had upon the circulation of the newspapers in this city. That of the HERALD for at three days shows how faithful an index it is of the public pulse:-

Friday, April 12. . . . . . . . . Saturday, April 13 . . . . . . . 107,520 newspaper that has ever been printed and it marks the intenseness of the anxiety which pervades all classes of the commu nity. It also evinces an intelligent appreciation of the misfortunes that are impending over us. The history of the world does not record any event so pregnant with calamity to the whole human race as the inauguration of civil war in this once happy and prosperous

country. MAILS TO THE SOUTH TO BE CUT OFF .- It appears, from the speech of Mr. Lincoln to the Virginia Commissioners on Saturday, that, in addition to whatever military or naval arrangenents the President may make under presen circumstances, he is determined to stop the mail service to the seceded States. This measure will undoubtedly do serious damage to the South, and to the North also. It will cut off all commercial and social connections beween the two divisions of the country; it will be a second step towards establishing a condition of civil war, and will widen the breach between the North and the South

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS FROM THIS SIDE N EUROPE.-In eleven or twelve days, at farthest, the news of the commencement of civil war in this country will have reached Europe. Three steamers the Kangaroo, the New York and the John Bell-left our port yes terday morning, having been detained over from the previous day for the purpose of taking out some definite intelligence in regard to the operations in Charleston harbor. We need not say that the effect of this news on Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe will be most disastrous. Although in a measure prepared for it, its results will affect their populations to an extent on which they have not calculated.

Operatic and Dramatic Matters. Saturday night by the performance at the Academy of Music of "Moses in Egypt," as an oratorio. During the atter part of the week the Opera as well as the theatre suffered materially from the war excitement, and the sts. Our friends across the water have evidently re covered from their severe attack of musical enthu At the New York Academy the "Ballo in Maschera," "La At the New York academy the "Ballo in Maschera," "In Juive," and "Linda di Chamountx" and "Moses in Egypt" have been given. At Brooklyn, "In Juive," "Linda" and "Moses." The noticeable event of the week was the great success which Madame Colson achieved in the "Jewess." The performance of Rachel was worthy of a first class lyric tragedienne, and it Madame Colson's triumphs have been gained heretofore in the domain of Thalia rather than that of Melpom The Associated Artists open their Philadelphia cam paign this evening. Thence they go to Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The combination includes now Madame Colson, Brignoli, Susini and Muzio. Signor Ferri secoded at Roston; and, singularly enough, has been very ill ever

The artists have a full repertoire, a good company, with costumes, music, &c., complete. Our readers in the pro-vinces will find that this is really a first class opera troupe, such a one as they may not hear again in many

Now that the Opera has dissolved, the musical public looks with more attention at the concert programmes. The the present. The Philharmonic Society's last concert for the season takes place at the Academy next Saturday evening. The Gottschalk concerts will probably be commenced next week. Mrs. C. S. Worrall announces a mu Bryant Minstrels commence a new series of their very popular entertainments at Mechanics' Hall this evening. Lloyd's Minstrels have drawn large audiences to Niblo's Saloon, and will continue their concerts during the week. The theatres, as well as the Opera, suffered from the ited, and but little attention was given to the perform ance. The prospects for this week are better. Mr. Edwin Booth commences an engagement at the Winter Garden to-night, playing Shylock. During the week Mi

has recovered his health, and will appear at Niblo's Garden this evening as Virginius. Fix" will be given to night and every night this week. The last named play is the freshest London farce, and is xceedingly entertaining. Mr. Walcot plays the principal character capitally. At Laura Keene's theatre "The Seven Sisters" is announced for the 1424 night an un

At the New Bowery theatre the patriotic drama, "The Liberty Boys of '76," will be given this evening, together "The Red Gnome and White Warrior" (panto mime), and "The Lucky Horseshoe" (meiodrama).

At Barnum's to-day the dramatic attraction is "The

The French theatre is closed for the present At the German Stadt theatre "Catherine Parr"historical drama by Madame Spengler-has been produced with success, and will be repeated to night rincipal characters by Madame Hoym, Madame Grahu,

Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Jefferson will make their res Miss Maria G. Walcot's translation of the "Testar de Casar Girodot" was produced at the Boston Museum ast Monday night, with entire success.

News from Havana. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO.

The steamship De Soto, Captain Johnson, arrived at this port at about five o'clock yesterday morning, from New Orleans and Havana, with dates from the latter to the 9th inst. There is no news of importance. The Spanish steam frigate Princess of Asturias arrived

the 27th ult. from Cadiz and St. Domingo.

In sugars there is no change in quotations. No. 12, \$2 6234 a \$3 1234. Stock, 300,000 boxes. Molasses dull at 1) a 2 reals per keg.

The arrival of many vessels and the want of any action

the sugar market have caused a decline in freights, which will revive with a better conditioned market Exchange on London, 9 a 10 premium; New York, par to 2; New Orleans, 3 a 4. United States gold coins 4 pre-

Lieut. J. McMillan, of the United States Army; S. Hooper and J. P. Gardner, of Boston; R. B. Hill, of Davenport, Iowa, and J. P. Gardner, of Brooklyn, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

renport, towa, and J. P. Gardner, of Brooklyn, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Capt. L. Durand and L. Bourgeois, of Paris; M. Cordusa and L. H. De Alva, of Cuba; J. W. Frouds, of Charleston, S. C.; C. H. Johnson, of New Haven, and G. W. Smiley, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Mrs. General Gaines and Mrs. Strother, of Louisiana; J. Evans and W. Haseltine, of South Carolina; H. B. King, of Georgia; S. A. Kinnecutt, of Albany; G. Schoemberg, of Gineinnasti; T. and R. Meriwether, of Kentucky; Jesse Holladay and wife, of St. Louis; C. C. Alger, of Newburg; E. O. Rallard; John and J. P. L. Gardner, of Roston, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. C. F. Wells, of Pennsylvania; J. O. Jones and G. C. Avideon, of Albany; D. G. Brown, of Chicago; A. H. Adams and E. Freeman and wife, of Boston; A. Sturges, of Cleyeland; D. W. Corwin, of Cincinnati; C. M. Biss, M. Cark and C. Sadler, of Louisville, Ky., are stopping at the Astor House.

M. Cark and C. cauchy, of Doubville, Ky., are stopping at the Astor House.

Senator Norris and Hon. J. H. Reynolds, of Albany; Capt. Simonton and wife, of Liverpool; Capt. J. H. King and Dr. Alexander, of the United States Army; Lieut. Sturgeon of the United States Navy; H. Blood, of Vermont; M. B. Fleiding, of Kentucky; B. F. Hastings, A. Tilden, A. B. Smith, H. S. Anspir and wife, W. H. Weeks and J. B. Radcliff, of California; J. H. Chase and P. H. Babcock, of Othor, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. E. Hocker, of California; J. W. Doan, of Chicago; G. A. Kerr and J. A. Jameson, of St. Louis; H. G. Camp, of Cedar Rapids; J. P. Lindsay, of Charleston; J. E. Cannon, of Louisville, Ky.; A. J. Minner, of South Carolina; C. Fitz Simots, of New York; T. Richardson and J. K. Mingle, of New Orleans, are stopping at the Matrophitus Hotel.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Milk Freight-Quarantine-Legalizing the Acts of the Chamber of Commerce Safe Keeping of Valuable Parcels-A Scene of Hilarity and Confusion in the Assembly-Filibustering in the Senate-Commotion Over the Charter Commis-Amendments-Probable Adjournment-Tax Levy and Health Bill-Chamberiain and the Nautical School,

ALBANY, April 14, 1861. There was an interesting time on the bill to regulate th reight on milk on the Harlem Railroad in the Assembly last evening. Mr. Dutcher was the only person that spoke rates were higher than other roads leading into any city bu New York, and that it was at a much higher rate than any other class of freight on this road. He held that the farmers had a just right to complain, and that it was the duty of the Legislature to step in and protect the farmers who had appealed to them for relief. No bill before this body had been opposed so strenuously as this. They did not come to the Legislature asking their interference until after every effort and argument with the company was found unavailing, and the unalterable policy of the company intimated at different times. It has been expressly de clared by the President of the company, and a confee sion of the doctrine provoked from him, that they were bound to charge all they could get out of the business.

Some waggish member during his speech sent to Con-gress Hall and obtained a glass of milk and set it on the desk in front of Mr. Dutcher, who, to the general amuse-ment of the Assembly, tested its quality, and for the

time being there was a general good time.

Mr. May opposed it with a short and pointed speech, declaring that the railroad committee, of which he was a member, had heard the argument pro and con upon it and had given the parties more time to argue the mea sure than any other bill before them; they could find no merit in the bill, and had reported against it.

It was then ordered to a third reading, but that is

about as far as it will get this session.

The Quarantine bill is the same as killed. The friends of each bill seem satisfied that it is a dead lock. If th Quarantine Commissioners' bill, which was substituted for the Senate bill, agreed upon by Mr. Ellingwood, the Staten Island representative, should happen to pass the Assembly, which is doubtful, that is the end of it. It not endorse it; and thus matters will remain just as they are for another year, with a fair prospect of a repetition of the same contest hereafter. There is another contest in this matter—a trial of strength between the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor; the latter backs the Senate bill, and the former the Assembly substitute. The end of this controversy is a long way ahead, for until matters change here what the Senate adopt the House will repudiate, and vice versa.

Mr. Camp met with quite a triumph in obtaining the unanimous consent to get the bill relative to the Chamber of Commerce, and to legalize certain acts of that board, moved ahead and ordered to a third reading. The bill has already passed the Senate.

The bill relative to the keeping of valuable packages and parcels, which recently passed the Senate, and contemplates the formation of a company, with suitable safes, to take charge of the fishionables whilst they are rusticating during the summer months at some watering place, passed the Assembly and has gone to the Governor for his signature.

rusticating during the summer mouths at some watering place, passed the Assembly and has gone to the Governor for his signature.

The Assembly spent some two hours in a general scene of hilarity over all sorts of motions, several of them rising to a question of privilege, stating that they were being insulted by having placards pinned to their coats, such as "no smoking allowed here," or that some member was pulling their chairs out from under them, always ending by Mr. Arcularius, in his boisterous way, asking that the chairs and desks might be removed and the members be permitted to settle their troubles at once and on the spot, whilst the lobby were trying to settle the point whether certain members were tight or only had too much wine down. Then Mr. Chapman in his waggish way declared that a number of those present acted as though they had travelled up and down the stairs to the Sehate chamber too often, and had emptied more bottles than it was necessary for the stemach's sake. A general state of excitoment and confusion reigned in the House for a long time, a faction being determined to adjourn sine die, and another equally best on remaining until Monday or Tuesday. It was for a long time a perfect bedlam of confusion. The Senate commenced about nine o'clock to resolve itself into an executive seasion, the Governor having sent

device to prevent going into executive session when he asks them to. If this don't prove the existence of two parties in the republican ranks, then we don't know what does.

what does.

The passage of the Charter Commission bill, with the amendment in ft providing that the heads or chiefs of the departments who are appointed shall not be removed without charges being preferred against them before the Recorder, until after the adjournment of the Legislature, has caused a wonderful fluttering in the third house, especially amongst the addormant representatives. pecially amongst the aldermanic representatives and a few republican politicians, who had entered into a combi-nation to remove Street Combinations: Smith as soon as the Legislature adjourned, us

nation to remove Street Communications in the Legislature adjourned, use the understanding that they should have a share of the barnage under the new regime. It has spoiled their plans, and comes down among them like a bomb shell.

It now looks as though the legislative curtain would be dropped some time on Monday, at a late hour in the evening. They may possibly keep it rolled up until Tuesday, but not longer, unless the squabbles in the Senate prevent the passage of the Tax Levy and one or two other important bills. There is no telling what will be done or what left undone in the general scramble that is now going on. Matters are decidedly mixed up, and a person will have to be in forty places at once to tell the combinations that are being made to get this or that bill through, each trying to steal the march upon some one else. Neither Fort Sunter nor the camps of the enemy exhibit any more commotion than is manifested here over the measures before them.

It was boldly asserted last night that the friends of the Health bill would not allow the city Tax Levy to pass without their bill was first put through. A combination of this kind may be made which will prevent the passage of the Tax Levy and leave many an anxious individual without any means to get his pay. This seems to be the last dodge to force the Health bill, with all its odious measures, upon the city of New York, and give to a new set of commissioners power never before granted to any officials. In reality a fair sample of monarchial power.

The City Chamberlain bill has been signed.

The sews from Charleston has caused a profound sensation here, although but few can be found that will believe that it is correct.

Senator Meliced Murphy's Nautical School bill has passed both houses and is in the hands of the Governor.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE. Senate.
APBANY, April 13, 1861.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The bill to establish a Nautical School in New York was received from the Assembly amended. The Soute concurred in the same. The following bills were passed:-

Laying out the Public Park in the city of Brooklyn. Exempting employees and telegraphic operators from erving as jurors.

Authorizing the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to canstruct a road.

nding the act to widen Atlantic avenue in Brookyn.

Amending the act relating to canal engineers
Providing for amendments to the charter of the city of
New York, and submitting the same to the people.

Amending the Brooklyn charter.

Mr. Robinson moved to lay the order of business on
the table for the purpose of going into executive session.
Lost.

the table for the purpose of going into executive session.

Lost.

The reception of the resolution renewing the declaration full and unreserved to support the President of the
United States in every measure of war or peace, which
shall maincain the honor of the country and assert the
supremacy of the laws, was objected to. The Senate
took a recess.

xk a recess.

The Senate met at half-past seven e'clock, and passed he following bills:—

Regulating the use of piers 32 and 33 East River, and the slips and bulk heads between said piers.

The Governor sent in a large package of bills for the consideration of the executive. Efforts were then made to go into executive season, which was fought off by Meesrs. Spinola, Sessions, Latham and Hammond with success, and at eleven o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 4. 1861 AFTERNOON SESSION.

sale of the Quarantine, offered by Mr. Moore, was ordered

The bill to provide a charter for New York city cam The bill to provide a charter for New York city came down from the Senate with an amendment keeping the office of all heads of departments, holding by appointment, until after the adjournment of the Lagislature.

The House concurred in the amendment of the New York delegation, with only two or three exceptions voting against concurrence.

Mr. Yorka, under the Robinson resolution, moved forward the bill to amend the New York Unsafe Building act, and it was referred to a select committee to report complete.

The enacting clause was stricken out from the till to limit the tenure of office in military.

The bill to regulate the milk freight on the Hariem Railroad, came up in the Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Durcaus spoke in favor of the bill, and on his mo-tion it was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Caur, by unanimous consect, the bill to legalize the decisions of the Gommittee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, was ordered to a third reading.

The House then took up the resolutions with a view to the final adjournment, but could not get the resolution before the House, the Speaker deciding that they must like aver me day. lie over one day

## THE WAR NEWS IN THE SOUTH

STRONG UNION DEMONSTRAIONS IN BAL-

The Union feeling in this city has been unmistaked displayed in this city since Friday. Men with cockade ssion emblems have been chased by crowds, and

protected by the police.

The bark Fanny Fenshaw hoisted the sece day, and a crowd compelled a boy on the vessel to take it down. The captain afterwards rehoisted it, and required ent of thirty police to protect it from the peeple. The indignation is intense. All the other vessels in port hoisted the American flag. The captain is a Union man, but hoisted the flag under instructions from the owners of the vessel, the Messrs. Curry, of Richmond,

THE FEELING IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, April 14, 1861.

The demonstration continued till midnight. Illuminations, bonfires and fireworks were the order of

the evening.

A party ascended the roof of the Capitel and houster ern flag on the flagstaff. It was subsequently removed by the guard.

THE FEELING IN ALEXANDRIA. VA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 14, 1861.

A meeting was held here last night to form a home guard. Resolutions to resist Northern aggression were adopted, while several speakers advocated secession Others argued in favor of a convention to unite

THE FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

Nashvulle, April 18, 1961.

An enthusiastic public meeting was held here to-night Resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the administration for the present state of affairs, and sym-pathising with the South. The Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer and

Great excitement prevails in this city over the news rom Charleston, and great crowds are in the streets. The event is being celebrated by cannon firing, rockets, bonfires, music and dancing.

THE SECESSION VOTE IN THE GEORGIA

CONVENTION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

GRIFTIE, Ga., April 5, 1861.
In the HERALD of the 1st inst. you state that the vote in the Convention of Georgia on ratifying the constitu ion of the Confederate States was year ninety-six, mays ive. This is an error. There were about 26

present. They all voted for ratification; none against. HENRY MOOR, Member of the Georgia Convention

THREATENED REBELLION IN NORTH CARO LINA.
[From the Raleigh Standard of April 10.]

At a meeting of the disunionists of Cleaveland county, held on the 30th March, to appoint delegates to Charlotte, Dr. Miller "advocated a large delegation to Charlotte of men who would go and act." A Mr. Durham said, "If North Carolina did not succeed in gotting out of the old Union by constitutional means, he was then in favor of resorting to uncenstitutional measures."

Great Western Railway Tram. Hamilton, April 13, 1861.

The Great Western Railway traffic of the week easis yesterday amounts to \$54,300, being an increase \$7,000 over the corresponding week in last year.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movem ACEXANDRIA, Va., April 13, 1861. The freshet detains the steamship Monticello at George

Markets.

New Orleans, April 13, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to day, \$1,700 bales, at 12c. a 12%c. for middling. Sugar firm, at 5c. a 6c. for fair to fully fair. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$

Months, April 13, 1861.

Money market unsettled. Sight exchange on New York at 1 per cent premium. Exchange on New Orleans 3 per cent discount. Flour unchanged. Whiskey, 13 % c.

Coroners' Inquests.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF THOMAS EAGAN .- On Satur day afternoon Coroner Jackson held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Fagan, who was killed by being stabbed of the proprietors of the saloon in whose place the diff The following is the testimony, as a worn to before the

Coroner:— Thomas Tiernan, being duly sworn, says—I reside at No. 15 Baxter street; last Monday night, between eight and nine o'clock, I went into the saloon No. 31 Bax-

Thomas Tiernan, being duly sworn, says—I roside at No. 15 Baxter street; last Monday night, between eight and nine o'ciock, I went into the saloon No. 31 Baxter street; I was piaying a game of billiareds with a young man when Dennis Shay came in; I think he was alightly under the influence of liquor; when our game was over Shay came up to shay and told him to put the balis down; after which he knocked them out of his hand; they then had some words together, when some of Shay's friends took him out of the house; almost immediately afterwards Shay came back again and had some words with Joralarme storello, and I believe Shay struck him, but I cannot say for cortain; I then saw Joralarmo at 18 believe Shay struck him, but I cannot say for cortain; I then saw Joralarmo at 18 believe Shay struck him, but I cannot say for cortain; I then saw Joralarmo have a billiard ball in his hand and strike Shay on the head with it; deceased and push it into him; Antonio and the deceased were on one side of the room, Joralarmo and Shay on the other side, at the time the stab was given.

Michael T. Sullivan, being duly sworn, says—I reside at No. 166 Leonard street; last Monday night, about eight o'clock, I was next door to No. 31 Baxter street, when I heard a noise and went into the saloon, where I saw three men beating the deceased with billiard cuse; deceased; i heave as standing between the table and the wai; I saw the prisoners and some other person strike the deceased; i heave he had been and showed Joralarme back; after this i went to get the other two mes from him; I saw the prisoner, antonio; flourian a knife and make one cut at deceased is head; he then made sacother struct at him, and staobed him in the abdomen; the prisoner made another attempt to stab deceased, when I took hold of his arm, and be cropped the knife deceased then ran into the street and 1 tolowed him, and told him he was stabbed; he was the same and he was the same had been to the wall; I saw the prisoner, and the heart of the sure of the street of the

Trans or Live.-George Terench, a young man twenty even years of age, a native of this city and formerly employed as a clerk in the store of Messrs. Bigolow employed as a clerk in the store of Messra. Bigelow & Hosgland, 44 Dey street, committed suicide on Saturday last by means of laudanum. Coroner Schirmer heid an inquest in the case, when it appeared that the deceased had for some time past been suffering fro n sickness, and requently stated he was Mred of life. On Friday afternoon he went out and purchased some laudanum, and, when his wife returned home, she found him lying on the bed and the empty bottle beside him. He field during the night. A verdict of suicide, by means of laudanum, was rendered by the jury.

A Know Norman Secreeromer.—It is said that Honor able Kenneth Rayner, the great Know Nothing leader in North Carolina, is strongly in favor of secession.